

sect larvæ and their cases had in many instances formed a thick mass over the entire surface of the shell, completely closing the aperture, thus causing the animal within to die. Scarcely a living individual could be found that was not more or less infested in this manner.

Burr-oak trees stand near the margin of the water, and the acorns which had fallen from them in the water were often brought out with my little hand-dredge together with cockle-burrs, in company with the infested shells. The cockle-burrs were often difficult to distinguish from some of the shells, covered as they were with the larvæ cases.

When closely observed, I noticed that the majority of the dead shells were lying on the bottom of the pond with aperture up; some could be seen lying in this manner with but a slight opening remaining in the aperture, in which I could see the yet living animal struggling for freedom.

A few living ones were to be found on the vegetation growing in the water which were in all stages of infection.

I revisited the pond in the fall, after the warm weather, and found a few living shells and plenty of recently dead ones; but scarcely a vestige of the insect cases was to be seen anywhere, thus showing that they flourish during the hot weather and after maturing the cases soon decayed, leaving no trace of the perpetrator that so rapidly devastated the colony.—T. VAN HYNING.

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POLYGYRA PLANA BAHAMENSIS Van. n. var.—This variety is distinguished from the typical *P. plana* (Dkr.) of Bermuda by frequently having a spiral internal lamina as in *P. cereolus carpenteriana* (Bld.) of Florida. The surface of the spire has finer sculpture than *P. carpenteriana* (Bld.'s) and a trifle coarser than the typical *P. plana* (Dkr.).

The types are in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, being tray number 44463, from Current Settlement, Eleutha, Bahama Islands, collected by Mr. C. J. Maynard in 1897.

The Academy's collection contains other specimens of this variety from New Providence and Inagua Islands.—E. G. Vanatta.